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POTTERY.

THE DIRTY OLD MAN.

A LAY OF LEADENHALL.

A singular man, named Nathaniel Bentley, for many years kept a large hardware shop in Leadenhall Street, London. He was best known as Dirty Dick (Dick for aliteration's sake, probably), and his place of business as the Dirty Warehouse. He died about the year 1809. These verses accord with the accounts respecting himself and his house.

Is a dirty old house lived a Dirty Old Man; Soap, towels, or brushes were not in his plan. For forty long years, as the neighbors declared, His house never once had been cleaned or repaired.

'Twas a scandal and shame to the business-like street, One terrible blot in a ledger so neat; The shop full of hardware, but black as a horse, And the rest of the mansion a thousand times worse!

Outside, the old plaster, all spatter and stain, Looked spotty to sunlight and streaky in rain; The window sills sprouted with mildewy grass, And the panes from being broken were known to be glass.

On the rickety signboard no learning could spell The merchant who sold, or the goods he'd to sell; But for house and for man a new title took growth Like a fungus; the dirt gave its name to them both.

Within there were carpets and cushions of dust, The second was half rot and the metal half rust, Old curtains—half cobwebs—lung grimly aloof; 'Twas a spider's Elysium from cellar to roof.

There, king of the spiders, the Dirty Old Man Lived busy and dirty as ever he can; With dirt on his fingers and dirt on his face, For the Dirty Old Man thinks the dirt no disgrace.

From his wig to his shoes, from his coat to his shirt, His clothes are a proverb, a marvel of dirt; The dirt is prevailing, in folds, exceeding, Yet the Dirty Old Man has both learning and breed-

ing. Fine flames from their earthenware, noble and fair, Have entered his shop—less to stare than to stare; And have afterwards said, though the dirt was so frightful, The Dirty Man's manners were truly delightful.

But they pried not upstairs, through the dirt and the gloom, Nor peeped at the door of the wonderful room; That gossip made much of, in accents subdued, But whose inside no mortal might brag to have viewed.

That room—forty years since, folk settled and decked it; The luncheon prepared, and the guests are expected The handsome young host he is gallant and gay, For his love and his friends will be with him to-day.

With solid and dainty the table is drest; The wine beaus its brightest flowers bloom there best; Yet the host need not smile, and no guests will ap-

pear. For his sweetheart is dead, as he shortly shall hear, Full forty years since, turned the key to that door, 'Twas a room dead and dumb 'mid the city's uproar.

The guests, for whose joy that table was spread, May now enter as ghosts, for they're every one dead, Through a chink in the shutter dim lights come and go.

The seats are in order, the dishes a row; But the luncheon was wealth to the rat and the mouse, Whose descendants have long left the Dirty Old House.

Cup and platter are masked in thick layers of dust; The flowers fallen to powder, the vines withered in rust; A nosegay was laid before one special chair, And the faded blue ribbon that binds it lies there.

The old man has played out his parts in the scene, Wherever he now is, I hope he's more clean; Yet give me a thought free of soot and of sin To that Dirty Old House and that Dirty Old Man.

AGRICULTURE.

ELMS AND MAPLES are the best kinds of ornamental trees for transplanting, as they generally live and grow well when ordinary care is taken. Ash trees too may be transplanted without much risk—they are likely to bear removing as apple and pear trees. But the elm and the maple take the lead as ornamental trees, and it is fortunate that they are transplanted at so little risk. For while it is exceedingly difficult to transplant a walnut, or a chestnut tree, large or small, there is no such trouble with the elm, the maple, or ash, when they are not of very large size. When large trees are removed, it is well to water them at regular intervals in the summer.

A GOOD HEN, like a good cow, will generally have rather short, slim legs, with broad, deep bodies. Never keep a hen or breed of hens that want to set often. By breeding from hens that will lay one year or more without wanting to set, we can soon obtain hens that will lay 250 eggs per year, which is about double the usual number. The roop can be easily cured if attended to in season, by cutting a small piece from the comb and gills; and at the same time give each hen one or two tea spoonfuls of sweet or lamp oil, and bathe the head and neck with the same.

PUMPKINS AND SQUASHES IN CORN FIELDS.—At an agricultural meeting in New Hampshire, a cultivator stated that he had found pumpkins, squashes and turnips in cornfields to lessen the amount of corn. This is to be expected, as they must, as a matter of course, operate in the same way as weeds. He had also found, by using the corn planting machine for every alternate row, a difference in favor of the corn planter of about seven bushels to the acre. So much for the regularity and perfection of work.

MIXING SOILS.—The benefits derived from the application of clay to very light, sandy soils are often most remarkable.—Clay may also be much improved by the application of sand, and those whose "garden spots" chance to be in need of either amendment, will find winter the best time to attend to it.

SALT FOR CATTLE.—The Prairie Farmer asserts from experience, that in the malarious region of the west, more disease may be prevented by salt among cattle, than by any other one thing.

SELECTED TALES.

THE SURRENDER OF BURGOWNE.

FROM THE LIVES OF THE VENERABLE SAMUEL GODY, OF VERNON CENTRE, IN THIS COUNTRY, NOW IN HIS NINETY-THIRD YEAR, IN WHICH HE DESCRIBES MANY OF THE INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE SURRENDER OF BURGOWNE, ON THE 17TH OF OCTOBER, 1777, OF WHICH HE WAS AN EYE-WITNESS.

We recently had the pleasure of perusing a letter written by the venerable Samuel Gody, of Vernon Centre, in this country, now in his ninety-third year, in which he describes many of the incidents connected with the surrender of Burgoyne, on the 17th of October, 1777, of which he was an eye-witness. The writing is even and regular—"plain as print"—and the lines so compact that sixty-two are written upon a page of common letter paper.—Congress had ordered the deficiencies in the continental regiments to be made up by drafts. "But," says the venerable patriot:

My father said he would take the place of one, and I should that of another. This was in the spring of 1777, and our term of service was to expire the 10th of January, 1778. We were placed in Captain Keep's company, Col. Shepherd's regiment, and General Glover's brigade. We marched to Claverhack, on the Hudson, where we endured the greatest suffering from disease, want of provision, clothing, &c.—We soon learned that General Schuyler was retreating before the British. We were ordered northward, and joined General Schuyler near Saratoga. The Indians picked off our sentries at night, and great dissatisfaction existed until General Gates took command, when new spirits were instilled into our soldiers, our rations became ample and good, with a gill of New England Rum each man per day. Gates says: "My boys, we will now go back and meet them—no more retreating." "Amen," said every heart. We recrossed the sprout (stream) and the British near Stillwater, told them by our fortifications they could come no further. Here they were strongly fortified, but they must have known they were in a bad situation. I suppose they thought of Bennington, and that the Green Mountain boys would be at their backs.—Soon they chose to risk a battle, and attack the right wing of our army. This was a bloody half day until dark at night, and our forces lay on the ground ready for the events of the morning. The British returned to their quarters, rested awhile, and then attacked again on the same ground. Here, as in the former engagement, Arnold had command of the fighting forces. He did not lack skill or courage in this battle, and I would "give the d—n to his due." The enemy fell back, and we took some prisoners and several pieces of artillery. We lay upon our arms that night, and were so near the British that we could hear the Hessians relieve their guards. A great noise was kept up in the camp all night. At daylight we marched for their camp, but when we got where they were, they were not there, except wounded, sick, and doctors to attend them, where they were quartered in large tents.

We pursued the main body, passing dead horses, the wrecks of wagons and other things burned on their retreat, and came up with them at Saratoga, upon a high hill north of Saratoga creek, where they had planted their artillery. They complimented us with balls and shells for perhaps two hours, without benefit to themselves or detriment to us, except to one poor fellow, who was killed. We were under a steep hill, and I saw the balls and shells pass over us, but we lay as easy and quiet as chickens under a hen's wings.—We fortified a hill on the opposite side of the creek, where they came for water, as it was scarce in the camp.

As we were about to open our fire a flag of truce arrived, attended by six very tall, richly dressed men, with very tall caps, the tops of which were, I judged, seven feet high. An armistice of three days, with a view to surrender, was asked. Six of the tallest men in our army, with the best clothes we could procure, and with caps so high we had to look twice to see their tops, were selected to meet the flag. Terms of surrender were finally concluded. Our brigade was ordered to march down the hill, and parade on the road leading south, with all the music of the brigade in the centre, playing "Yankee Doodle."

We were but just paraded, when the British general, officers and staff and General Gates and staff, met close by where I stood in the ranks, and so near that I could hear all that was said. An American officer said "General Burgoyne—General Gates." "Your servant, sir."—Your servant, sir," passed around. General Burgoyne said, "Through the misfortune of war, General Gates, I am your prisoner. 'It is not through any misconduct of yours, General Burgoyne,' replied Gates. Then came the British troops in columns, as richly dressed, clean and sizable men as I ever saw. I saw not a smile on the face of Americans or British. Next came the Hessians—and how shall I describe the most miserable, filthy, ill-looking beings I ever saw in human form? But the flag end was the women, I suppose. Many of

them led horses, upon the back of which were thrown large oblong bags sowed up at the ends. These bags contained provisions, blankets, clothing, utensils, &c., and in many cases the heads of children were sticking up above the horses' backs through holes in the bags. Sometimes there were two smaller children on the other side to balance. Our orders were to maintain a respectful silence, but this last was too much? One ventured a suppressed laugh—his neighbor took the disease in a more violent form, until in a few moments the whole American lines were convulsed with the most uproarious laughter, and all at the expense of the poor Hessians, their women, children and equipage.

As soon as they had all passed, we marched south a few miles and halted for the night, but by sunrise next morning we were on our way to Albany, and marching all day and night, the next morning found us upon the east of the river opposite Albany, where the bare ground was an easy bed for a short time.—The reason of this forced march was that the enemy were ascending the river to join Burgoyne, but hearing of his defeat they returned to New York. In a few days we were down the river several miles, in sloops—landed on the west side, crossed the Jerseys, joined Washington in Pennsylvania (the British being in possession of Philadelphia), and arrived at Valley Forge in the latter part of December, 1777. Sometime previously we had lost our tents, cooking utensils, &c., and as we did not draw bread, we kneaded our flour in a knapsack, kept clean for the purpose, and baked it by the fire or in hot embers, if we had any. One of my mess had a small copper tea-kettle, which I suppose he stole. We made bush lunch, and afterwards those of logs. After sleeping during the night on the ground, I have awaked in the morning and found myself covered with snow, but I did not suffer much from cold.

My term of enlistment soon expired and I was discharged three hundred miles from home, without money, as government had none to pay us. Washington sent an officer to draw rations from the country stores on the route. After a narrow escape from drowning in crossing the North river, in twelve days we arrived at our homes in Connecticut.

A HOLIDAY INCIDENT.

The butchers of Cincinnati are proverbial for their whole-souled generosity. No class of our citizens are so frequently called upon to sympathize with the suffering poor, and none so liberally extend the open hand, and by their acts, not words, show their noble nature. A pleasant incident came under our observation yesterday morning. A lady, whose attire was scrupulously clean, but of humble fabric, exhibiting plainly that her needle had often been in requisition, to repair the effects of wear and time. Her thin shawl was closely drawn about her person, meagerly shielding her from the inclemency of the weather, her bonnet had passed through no fashionable milliner's hand to be remodeled to the latest style, but it also, as did her other dress, spoke plainly of hours, snatched probably from sleep, to repair the ravages of time. Her face had once been handsome, but care and unceasing toil had there stamped indelibly their marks; her fragile form seemed more fitted for the cosy fire-side, than to brave the chilling blasts of winter.

She stood within the entrance of the market house, her little basket on her arm and the small pittance of a hard day's toil grasped in her hand—she looked at the stall on which was temptingly spread, in rich profusion, meats of every kind; she cast her eyes along until they rested on a small untempting looking piece—undecided—apparently calculating whether this luxury to her would not be purchased at too great a price, precluding other things necessary to her very existence and of her little ones. Our good butcher who would shrink from having his kind act made known, immediately divined the cause of her hesitation, said, "madam, here's a nicer piece," at the same time laying a noble roast and steak in her basket; she was about to reply, "I cannot purchase it," when he interrupted her by saying, "'tis nothing—nothing, these are holiday times," and he hastily left his stall. Before she could gain her self-possession, for it had been long since kind words and kinder acts had been her lot to receive, he returned and filled her basket with a variety of vegetables, saying, "may you have a happy New Year, as I hope to have myself."

Tears swelled up in that poor woman's eyes, her swelling heart choked her utterance. She could hardly say, "God bless you," as she moved towards her home, with a heart lighter than when she left her little ones that morning, hardly knowing where the necessary food was to be procured to save them from the keen pangs of hunger. This is no fancy sketch—a thing of almost every day's occurrence. They will have their reward.—Cincinnati Nonpareil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Master Benjamin Pierce.

"This bright and manly little fellow, (son of the President of the U. S.), whose melancholy death awakened so deep and universal a sympathy for the desolate parents, was worthy of the affection with which they cherished him, and of all the hopes they entertained of him. A mere child as he was of only eleven years, he possessed a mind of such rare sobriety, that it could not be dazzled by the brilliant scenes opening before him, and to which, as was natural, others around him were often making allusion. It being remarked to him a few weeks ago by a gentleman quite intimate with him, that he supposed he must be highly pleased and elated with the prospect of leaving dull Concord, and living in the great city of Washington and the White House, he replied, that 'he had no wish to go, and only hoped his father would put him on a farm, and leave him there, as that would be far more agreeable.' Another asked him at a different time, what profession or business he intended to follow? He said he meant to be a farmer.—But, asked the gentleman, how will you buy your farm? 'I will work out,' was the reply, 'and earn money enough.'—'Perhaps,' said the gentleman, 'your father will give you money enough to buy it.' 'No,' was the instant reply, 'I will work out and earn it; my father has no more money than he wants; and if he gives me any, I will give it to the missionaries.' He had received kind and continuous religious instruction from his earliest years, which seems to have made an impression on his tender mind, and to have created in him thus early an interest in the cause of Christian benevolence. Indeed, he was often seen at the Monthly Concert in company with his parents. He was also a member of the Sabbath school.

Congregational Journal.

Lazy Boys.

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond, when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and almshouses, have come to what they are, by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business portion of community, who make our great and useful men, were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.

When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the street, then he is old enough to be taught how to work. Of course we would not deprive children of healthy exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach them to work, little by little, as a child is taught at school. In this way they acquire habits of industry that will not forsake them when they grow up.

Many persons who are now poor, let their children grow up to fourteen or sixteen years of age, before they put them to labor. Such children, not having any idea of what work is, and having acquired habits of idleness, go forth to impose upon their employers with laziness. There is a repulsiveness in all labor set before them, and to get it done, no matter how, is their only aim. They are ambitious at play but dull at work. The consequence is, they stick to one thing but a short time, they rove about the world, get into mischief, and finally they find their way to the prison or the almshouse.

Save Your Earnings.

The practice which apprentices, clerks and others have of spending their earnings as fast as they accumulate is one great reason why so many never attain a position above mediocrity in life. A person who receives but a small compensation for his services will, with a little care over his expenditures, find that at the end of the year he is prepared to encounter any emergency or mishap. But, as a general thing, they manage to get rid of their earnings quite as quickly as they are due, thus leaving them wholly unprepared for emergencies by sickness or otherwise. A system of curtailing unnecessary expense, if adopted by our younger folks, would bring around the most happy and gratifying results, and be the means of raising to eminence and standing in society many who now have contracted the habit of parting with their earnings so readily and foolishly; for the habit of keeping continually in debt begets indifference and dissipation, a lack of self-respect, an utter disregard for future prospects. The real cause for a great deal of crime may be traced to the habit of a foolish expenditure of money in earlier days.

The word piety occurs but once in the Bible. Although the thing is enjoined or understood on almost every page, the name is not mentioned. Inversely with us, the name is more frequent than the thing. Christian Inquirer.

Remarkable Trees.

THE SACK TREE.—There is said to be a tree in Bombay called the sack tree, because from it may be stripped very singular natural sacks, which resemble "felt" in appearance.

THE TALLOW TREE.—This tree is found in China. It is called the tallow tree, because a substance is obtained from it resembling tallow, and which is used for the same purpose. It grows from twenty to forty feet in height.

LACE BARK TREE.—In the West Indies is found a tree, the inner bark of which resembles lace, or net work. This bark is very beautiful, consisting of layers, which may be pulled out into a fine white web, three or four feet wide. It is sometimes used for ladies' dresses.

THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE.—This tree is found on the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The trunk rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and attains the size of a man's body. The fruit grows about the size of a child's head. When used for food, it is gathered before it is fully ripe, and baked among ashes, when it becomes a wholesome bread, and in taste, somewhat resembles fresh wheat bread.

This is a very useful tree to the natives, for, besides its fruit, which supplies them with food, its trunk furnishes timber for their houses and canoes; the gum which exudes from it serves as pitch for the vessels, and from the fibres of the inner bark a cloth is made to cover their persons.

THE IVORY-NUT TREE.—The ivory-nut tree is properly called the Tagua plant, and is common in South America. The tree is one of the numerous family of palms, but belonging to the order designated as screw pine tribe. The natives use their leaves to cover their cottages, and from the nuts make buttons, and various other articles.

In an early state, the nuts contain a sweet milky liquid, which afterward assumes a solidity nearly equal to ivory, and will admit of a high polish. It is known as ivory-nut or vegetable ivory, and has recently been brought into use for various purposes.

THE CANNON-BALL TREE.—Among the plants of Guinea, one of the most curious is the cannon-ball tree. It grows to the height of sixty feet, and its flowers are remarkable for beauty and fragrance, and contradictory qualities. Its blossoms are of a delicious crimson, appearing in large bunches, and exhaling a rich perfume.

The fruit resembles enormous cannon-balls, hence the name. However, some say it has been so called, because of the noise which the balls make in bursting.—From the shell, domestic utensils are made, and the contents contain several kinds of acids, besides sugar and gum, and furnish the materials for making an excellent drink in sickness. But, singular as it may appear, this pulp, when in a perfectly ripe state, is very filthy, and the odour from it is exceedingly unpleasant.

THE SORROWFUL TREE.—Near Bombay, India, there is a singular vegetable—the sorrowful tree—so called because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset, no flowers are to be seen; and yet, half an hour after, it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet smell, but the sun no sooner begins to shine upon them, than some of them fall off, and others close up; and thus it continues flowering in the night all the year.

The Dollar Mark.

In the Merchant's Magazine were published several statements as to the origin of the (\$) mark. A correspondent of the New Orleans Commercial Times publishes the following from a correspondent and expresses the opinion that it is the most likely to solve the difficulty. Here it is:

"I have observed in the several public prints, lately, some amusing attempts to make a mystery out of a very simple matter—I mean the dollar mark, or prefix.—One paragraph derives it from an abbreviation of a representation of the pillars of Hercules, which are supposed to be presented upon the Spanish dollar. Another makes it an abbreviation of the United States. The true derivation of it is the figure 8. The Spaniards, from whom we derive the dollar, count by reals—as the French do by francs. A real is in value twelve and a half cents, or one-eighth part of a dollar. Any one who has read Gil Blas or Don Quixotte, will recollect the phrase 'piece of eight,' which is frequently used by the authors of those works. This term, then, means nothing more than a dollar, or 8 reals. When, therefore, the dollar became generally used, the figure 8 was prefixed to express dollars, and in the process of time the 8 has been changed to the present mark. It has been asserted, but I know not whether correctly or not, that General HAMILTON first used this mark, soon after the adoption of our currency of dollars and cents. However this may be, the figure 8 is, no doubt, the original of the mark, and the derivation I have given above is the correct one."

In our last we closed the tax list for 1775. A Tax book for 1772 has been placed in our hands for examination, and it contains a great number of names of persons of considerable importance, who left the island on the breaking out of the war, and were not registered in the list already published, we have made a list of all such, with the amount of tax paid by them. This list, however, should have no reference to the amounts in the first list, as the whole tax collected in '72 was £1200, while that for '75 was £800.

Name	Amount
Brenton, Thomas mariner,	£ 3 0
Brenton, James	1 1 0
Brown, John farmer,	4 15 0
Brown, William son of D.	2 0
Brown, George mariner,	3 0
Brown, Benjamin doctor,	1 0
Brown, Jane	3 0
Bull, Henry	14 0
Bull, Joseph	14 0
Burroughs, Peleg son of Saml.	7 0
Bardin, Charles	10 0
Bardin, Stephen	3 0
Baley, Lemuel	1 6
Bryer, Elias	1 6
Batter, Ignatius	1 0
Billings, Woodman	8 0
Billings, William	1 6
Bush, John	3 0
Bebee, Daniel	1 6
Benson, Martin	8 0
Bristow, Catharine widow,	2 0
Borden, Benjamin capt.	7 0
Bagnal, Robert	1 6
Cooper, Isaac	1 6
Clarke, Joseph jun'r,	2 0
Clarke, William carpenter,	2 0
Clarke, Lathan	1 6
Clarke, son of D.	1 6
Clarke, Samuel joiners,	1 6
Carpenter, James	3 14 0
Coggeshall, Nathaniel jun'r,	3 8 0
Coggeshall, Caleb	5 0
Chaloner, Job	1 6
Collins, Paul	2 0
Child, Oliver	1 6
Carr, Samuel	2 14 0
Carr, Isaac capt.	3 0
Carr, Caleb jun'r,	1 6
Crandall, Thomas	1 6
Cartwright, Judah	1 6
Currier, Joseph	1 6
Chadwick, Thomas	1 6
Crossing, William jun'r,	7 0
Crossing, Thomas	2 0
Casswell, Jabez	1 6
Glaning, Edward	1 5
Cowding, Isaac jun'r,	3 0
Congdon, Benjamin	1 9 0
Cain, Charles	1 6
Cox, Thomas	2 0
Cummings, James	5 0
Crump, Capt.	1 6
Courting, Thomas	1 6
Crowley, Amy	7 0
Clarke, John capt.	1 6
Cummings, carpenter,	1 6
Chambers, Yestes, jun'r,	7 0
Chambers, James	1 6
Doubleday, Benjamin	7 0
Durley, James	1 6
Downs, Pain	2 0
Dyre, Joseph weaver,	1 6
Dring, Benjamin	1 6
Dickinson, Ichabod	1 6
Daniel, Peter	1 6
Dun, Robert Joseph	1 7 0
Dennison, Schoolmaster	1 6
Exxon, William	1 6
Easton, Samuel	3 0
Easton, Jonathan jun'r,	2 0
Eaton, Thomas	3 0
Elam, Josias	1 14 0
Flagg, Ebenezer	2 0
Gardner, Caleb	5 0
Gardner, Sanford	3 0
Gardner, Benjamin son of John	2 0
Gardner, James	3 0
Gardner, Henry estate,	3 0
Gardner, George estate,	3 0
Gould, Alice	1 6
Gibbs, Elisha 3d,	1 6
Gibbs, Robert	1 6
Gardner, Richard	14 0
Greene, Jeremiah	19 0
Greene, Benjamin estate,	7 0
Godfrey, Caleb capt.	1 6
Gladding, widow to Joseph,	1 6
Gladding, Jonathan taylor,	1 6
Gladding, Josiah	1 6
Grelea, John	1 6
Grelea, Samuel	1 6
Gilbert, Elias	3 0
Grimes, John capt.,	7 0
Graham, Malcolm	3 0
Ginnedo, Peter	1 6
Hamand, Thos. schoolmaster,	1 6
Howland, Joseph	5 0
Hannah, Waten	2 0
Hammond, Polipus	7 0
Hammond, Nathaniel	3 0
Hammond, John	7 0
Hunter, Andrew	2 0
Hastie, Nassau	1 6
Helmes, Thomas	1 6
Helmes, John son of ditto,	1 6
Helmes, Nathaniel & son,	3 0
Hart, Nap jun'r,	2 0
Hart, Nathan	1 7 0
Hart, Wm. Soa of Robert,	1 6
Hubbard, James 3d	3 6
Heath, John	1 0
Heath, Haynes	0 0
Hopkins, David	7 0
Hall, Jeremiah	2 0
Hall, Samuel	2 0
Holloway, Samuel	2 0
Hudson, John	3 0
Howard, Benjamin & John,	1 7 0
Howard, William	3 0
Hamilton, Frederick	3 0
Hargill, Barnabas	3 0
Hargill, Joseph	3 0
Holmes, Samuel estate,	5 12 0
Hosier, Giles	2 14 0
Hatch, Samuel	3 0
Heirs, son in law to miller,	3 0
Hicks, John shopkeeper,	10 0
Hazard, Stephen	1 6
Irish, Joshua	1 6
Isaac, Moses 2d	2 0
Isaac, William son of ditto,	2 0

Lassell, John	1 6
Lake, William	7 0
Lightfoot, Robert	3 0
Luther, Nathan	3 0
Low, Hucker	2 0
Lindzy, Christopher	2 0
Mumford, John	14 0
Milward, Henry	2 0
Melville, Thomas	2 0
Markham, Eliphale	2 0
Miers, Jacob	2 0
Walling, Mary	1 6
Mackumber, Ephraim	2 0
McInteer, barber	2 0
Nichols, Jonathan	1 14 0
Nichols, George	14 0
Nichols, David	1 6
Norman, Moses	1 6
Negus, Nathaniel	1 6
Otely, Arthur worsted comber,	1 6
Potter, Ichabod	3 8 0
Potter, Thomas	12 0
Pitman, Samuel	3 0
Pitman, William	1 6
Polock, Jacob estate,	10 3 0
Polock, Asher	2 0
Polock & Hayes,	1 7 0
Philips, Jeremiah	1 6
Peckham, Hl George	14 0
Peckham, Enos	1 6
Peckham, Silas	1 6
Price, John	1 6
Paul, William	5 0
Paul, William jr.,	5 0
Pinnager, Wm.	2 0
Pinnager, Edmond	2 0
Pinnager, Mary	7 0
Partridge, Robert	3 0
Place, Joram	2 0
Parimeters, Benjamin	2 4
Phetipace, Jonathan	1 6
Pinto, Joseph	1 0 0
Redwood, William jr.,	3 8 0
Rodman, Joseph	2 0
Rogers, John taylor,	1 6
Rogers, Thos. capt.,	14 0
Rogers, Thos. jun'r,	1 6
Richardson, Ebenezer jr.,	9 0
Read, Oliver jr.,	1 6
Richards, Agus & Ann	1 6
Rumrell, Sarah	14 0
Rumrell, Thomas	1 0 0
Rumrell, Ebenezer	1 6
Rider, Joseph carpenter,	2 0

BY THE MAIL.

COAL DUST.—Coal proprietors are, perhaps, necessarily, very wasteful people. They accumulate around the mouths of their pits large heaps of small coal, which formerly rendered service to no one, and in some parts of the country they burn this coal simply to get rid of it. But thanks to the Legislature, it sometimes does good by interfering in manufacturing affairs. It ordained that locomotives should not send forth streams of smoke into the air, and we are thus freed from a nuisance which sadly affects our river steamers and our steamers; while, at the same time, coke being used as a non-smokeable fuel, and the supply from the gas-works being too small, coke-makers have looked to the heaps of small coal at the pits' mouth, and the result is, that thousands of locomotives are now fed with coke made from the small waste coal at the collieries. The railway companies get their coke cheaper than formerly; the coal owner makes something out of a (commercial) nothing; and the ground around the collieries is becoming freed from incumbrance. And what the coke-makers would leave, if they leave anything, the artificial fuel makers will buy; for in most of the patent fuels now brought under notice coal-dust is one of the ingredients.

SMART, IT TRAVE.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin, relates the following as an authentic transaction of the managers of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad: It is said that the agent of the company made a contract with an English house about a year since. He was to pay half cash and the other half in bonds of the road. How to pay the half cash was the question, for the company had no money. A lucky thought struck him—from would probably advance. He ordered just double what the road would want: 500 tons instead of 250, 1000 tons instead of 500, and so on. Half the iron, before its arrival, was sold to the Southern Michigan Company for cash, at a trifle under the market price, by reason of the advance in iron, affording a profit to the agent. Thus the English house was paid one-half cash, and the road got what it wanted, and had a little cash left to pay for grading a few miles. Great country, this.

NEW USE OF MILK.—A novel discovery has recently been made, which is likely to effect a revolution in the milk trade. In consequence of the advance in the price of olive oil, from £10 per ton to £170, the manufacturers of woolen cloths, who use this oil in large quantities, have found out that milk is the mother of invention. One of them in the neighborhood of Thirskstone, near Penistone, tried whether milk mixed with oil would not answer the purpose. The experiment exceeded his most sanguine expectations, the mixture being far better for the purpose than oil alone. The consequence has been, that milk has advanced to 1s. 4d. per gallon in the neighborhood of some of the woolen cloth mills, and cows are being bought up in all directions.

THE SACRIFICE OF A MEDICINE.—A man whose name is Samuel Cole, residing in Washington County, Ohio, who was made insane from the workings of the spirit-rappings delusion, became possessed of the idea that he must offer, like Abraham of old, a sacrifice to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. He accordingly proceeded to carry his object into execution, by taking off one of his feet, which he succeeded in doing some days since in a very scientific manner, and with a heroic determination that would compare with the self-sacrificing deeds done in the earlier ages. His family fearing that some other of his limbs might be demanded in a like case, had him conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus.

SIXTH DEATH.—Mr. Amos Crandall, for several years a shipbuilder in this town expired suddenly on Thursday last. At noon on that day he was at the Post office on his return to his residence, he was seized with a fit and expired. He had been in ill health for a year or two past and had several apoplectic fits. Mr. C. was an excellent mechanic, and had drafted and built a large number of fine vessels. For the last year or two he had been employed as draftsman by Mr. Hood, shipbuilder at Somerset. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his sudden departure.—*Bristol Phoenix.*

HOW FOLKS DIFFER.—We chew tobacco, the Hindoo takes to lime, while the Patagonian finds contentment in a bite of gumbo. The children of this country delight in candy—those of Africa in rock salt; a Frenchman goes his length for frogs; while the Esquimaux Indian thinks a steamed cod the climax of dainties.—The South Sea Islanders differ from all these, their favorite dish being boiled dogfish and roasted missionaries.

GOLD IN VIRGINIA.—A party of hunters, engaged in digging after a fox, which had burrowed in a cliff on Pine Creek, Virginia, recently discovered a vein of quartz mingled with a yellow mineral, which upon being assayed, proved to be gold. The vein is eight feet wide, eleven inches thick, and of unknown length, and a solid foot of the quartz will yield, upon average, sixteen dollars.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. William A. Slocum, of Wickford, was killed a few days ago on board the schooner Metamora, while lying at the wharf in Norfolk, Va. He was near the mast head in the act of scraping the mast, when the triangle on which he stood gave way and he fell to the deck, from thence bounding into the hold, killing him instantly.

SOME PATRIOTIC MANUFACTURERS have lately produced cards having Washington, Adams, Franklin and Lafayette for the four kings; Venus, Fortune, Ceres and Minerva, for the four queens; and four Indian chiefs for the four knaves—as curious a family party as one may meet in a long summer's day.

IT IS STATED that the Austrian authorities have determined not to permit emigrants to the United States to return to Austria. Cause—the ablest than the political opinions they have picked up in North America.

THE CITIZENS of South Dennis have recently added nine new schooners to the fleet of vessels belonging to that town. They range in price from \$4000 to \$10,000. Several others are now building for pleasure and town.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF FISH.—The French Government is continuing to act on the admirable discovery of Gehin and Remy, fishermen of the Vosges for artificially fecundating the eggs of fish. It has, in particular, caused it to be practised on a grand scale at Huningen; and the fish produced by it there are, on arriving at a certain degree of maturity, to be sent into different rivers and canals. In the southern Departments, also, the same system has been practised with extraordinary success. It consists in collecting the spawn of the female fish, instead of allowing them to deposit it in the beds of rivers, and in applying it to the milk of males, instead of leaving the males to do it themselves. The eggs thus prepared are preserved until they become hatched. The consequence is, that many thousands of fish are thus produced from each female's spawn, whereas only very few indeed are obtained when the fish are left to effect the fecundation themselves, owing to the eggs being devoured by other fish, washed away, or injured by dirt. Rivers, streams, canals, lakes, and ponds can thus be made to teem with fish, and a new branch of commerce is thereby created, while an abundant supply of wholesome food is obtained. The expense of applying the system of Remy and Gehin is very trifling indeed. These men have been recompensed by the Government for the great services they have been the means of rendering to the public. Their plan is applicable to all sorts of fish that spawn in rivers.

THE CHARLESTON EXCITEMENT.—The missing girl, Hannah alias Honora, alias Mary Joseph Corcoran, whose disappearance caused the riot at Charleston last week, arrived in Boston on Saturday evening. She was found in Philadelphia, and returned under the care of some Protestant friends. The girl states that her mother took her to Philadelphia and left her in a private family there, and returned to Boston but came again to Philadelphia last week and brought her back to Charleston on Saturday evening and left her in charge of Deacon Carter, her legal guardian, where she now remains.

The girl appears to adhere firmly to her preference for the Protestant religion, and is desirous of returning to the family of Mr. Carpenter with whom she had lived several months previous to her being taken away by her mother. She states that so far as her knowledge extends, the Catholic priest had nothing whatever to do with her leaving Charleston and going to Philadelphia, but she obeyed the commands of her mother. This it is supposed ends the matter.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.—On Friday evening, 25th ult., there was a large meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, of all classes, in the Chinese Museum, at which a series of most powerful and convincing resolutions were passed in favour of a systematic, organized Fire Department in Philadelphia. Mr. Benjamin Rush, one of the many eloquent speakers on the occasion, said, that in no organized disciplined system every man should be paid for his services, just as all other services are paid for, and ought to be, if we expect them to be efficient and valuable. He stated that he had resided in London for four years, and could bear testimony to the great efficiency and order of the London Fire Department. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

IMPORTANT TAX CASE.—The case of Ezra A. Bourne vs. the city of Boston, before the S. J. Court at Dedham, resulted on the 3d inst. in favor of the city. Mr. Bourne sued the city to recover between three and four thousand dollars, the amount of his tax on personal property for 1851, which he paid under protest claiming to be an inhabitant of Newport R. I. The city contended that although Mr. Bourne was in Newport on the 1st of May, yet that he had not done his legal duty in his residence, and that his removal thither was from Boston, Colorado and for the purpose of evading the law.

AN OLD BISCUIT.—The Portsmouth Journal has seen a biscuit which was baked in May, 1793, and is consequently about sixty years old. It was one of the first batch prepared for the oven by Mr. Benjamin Carter, when an apprentice at Newburyport. It is nearly the size of the crackers now made, and they were sold at the time for half a copper each. For several years preceding 1793, superior flour was sold for four dollars a barrel. The French revolution caused a speedy rise in bread stuffs, and it has never probably been quite so low since.

THE BEVERLY FISHERMEN.—We are gratified to learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has given such instructions to the Collector of this port, as to authorize him to pay the fishing bounty for certain vessels in Beverly, concerning which some question had been made. The amount thus obtained amounts to about £4000.

DIVIDED AMONG FOURTEEN LEVELS, and much credit is due to W. H. Lovett, Esq., his efficient representation of the case, at Washington, which produced so favorable a result.—*Salem Gazette.*

STEFANUS GIRARD, of the age of forty, commanded his own sloop, engaged in the coasting trade between New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. He had taken many steps on the ladder of fortune since he was a cabin boy not worth a shilling—but thanks to his perseverance in mounting that ladder, step by step, until he was worth seven or eight millions of dollars!

POPULAR MATTRESSES.—A Massachusetts Yankee is manufacturing poplar wood into mattresses, by machinery which he has invented for the purpose. The logs are first sawed, and after the bark is stripped off, they are placed in a machine, which reduces them to very fine shavings.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO.—It is asserted that when the new mail route between New Orleans and California (overland from Vera Cruz to Acapulco), goes into full operation, the time of transit will be reduced to twelve days.

FOR LIBERIA.—The American Colonization Society will send a vessel from Norfolk in May next, for Liberia. Already one hundred and seventy-eight applications for passage have been made.

AUTHORITY very eulogistic of a lady says:—“She was married twenty-four years, and in all that time never once banded the door.”

COPPER MINING.—In the financial article of the Post of Tuesday, an extract is made from a London work, giving the results of the Burra-Burra Copper Mine in Australia. The following is the concluding paragraph of the extract:—“Reckoning the third, fourth and fifth dividends as being equal to those previously paid, we find that a single share of the Burra-Burra mine that originally cost but \$25, has received the enormous amount of \$287 50, in dividends from 1845 to 1851 while at the last accounts the stock itself was sold in the market at \$250. The gold fever, by diminishing the yield of the mine, depressed the price of the stock, which in 1848, sold for \$210 or \$1050.”

The writer in the Post then goes on to remark:—“But it is no less true that the Burra-Burra mine has yielded the prodigious results above stated, that the Cliff mine on Lake Superior has already paid for itself four times over, and that as favorable results are indicated on many other localities in the neighborhood of the latter. It should also be remembered that the produce of the Burra-Burra is blue carbonate, red oxide and malachite, and not, as in Lake Superior mines, the native copper itself. The very richest product of the Burra never exceeded 40 per cent. of pure copper, while the pure copper in the ‘masses’ of the Cliff, Minnesota, Copper Falls, Forest and other of the Michigan mines, averages 70 to 80 per cent. The whole of the immense produce of the Burra-Burra, up to 1850, was obtained within thirty fathoms of the surface.”

CROSSING THE ISTHMIAN—ITS COMFORTS AND ITS COST.—After landing at Aspinwall you must take lodgings for a couple of days, which will cost you \$4; railroad ticket, \$8; portage, \$1. On arriving at the present terminus of the road, at Barbacoa, you pay for carrying your trunks to the boats, \$1; dinner \$1.25, and boat hire, \$3. At Gorgona you remain over night and pay for two meals and a bed, \$2.50. A riding mule to Panama costs you \$18, and the transportation of your baggage, say, 50 cents, \$9. At the half-way house you stop all night and pay \$2 for two meals and sleep outside free, if it don't rain.—When you arrive at Panama you take board at Cocoa Grove, at \$2 a day, or as much higher, at other places as you like to go. I stopped at the grove three days, at a cost of \$6, portage on your trunks, 75 cents, and boat hire to the steamer \$1. This makes a total of \$60, actual expenses and, as you must drink something on the way, and drinking is costly, you may set down \$10 more to this head, which will make the round sum of \$70.

LETTER TO THE PHILA. LEDGER.—WASHINGTON, March 4. The inaugural address was delivered in a remarkably clear distinct voice, and free but dignified manner. He was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. The conclusion was announced by the ringing of bells, martial music and booming of cannon, and the immense concourse gradually dispersed.

Large masses followed Mr. Pierce to the White House, and waited upon him in the usual reception room. Mr. Fillmore took possession of apartments at Willard's, vacated by Mr. Pierce, intending to occupy them a few days prior to his Southern tour.

Mr. Fillmore dined with Mr. Pierce at the Presidential mansion this evening.

SNOW A HUNDRED FEET DEEP!—The St. Louis Intelligencer publishes a letter from an overland emigrant to California, which gives a fearful account of a tremendous snow storm in the mountains near Carson valley. On what is called the Second Summit, the writer says, he caught hold of the tops of pine trees, he was confident they were one hundred feet in height. This is an item that should have a bearing upon the question of a rail road to the Pacific, through the South Pass. Rails buried in snow a hundred feet deep, would stand little chance of removal by any snow plough yet invented.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President nominated his Cabinet to-day, and the Senate immediately and unanimously confirmed it. It stands as follows:—Secretary of State, William L. Marcy of New York. Secretary of the Treasury, James Guthrie of Kentucky. Secretary of the Interior, Robert McClelland of Michigan. Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. Secretary of the Navy, James C. Dobbin of North Carolina. Postmaster General, James Campbell of Pennsylvania. Attorney General, Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts.

THE RAPPERS IN LONDON.—We learn by a private letter from London that the Spiritual Rappers are doing a large business in that metropolis. Mrs. Hayden, a ghost-manager, from Boston, is there, and her rooms are crowded with visitors at a guinea a head, to whom the age of their grandfathers, the day their friends died, their own age, and such other important information, is regularly rapped out. Her patrons are chiefly from among the nobility and gentry, who take a great interest in this disclosure from the world of immortal rappers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AN AMENDMENT TO THE APPROPRIATION BILL was passed by Congress, giving to all officers, marines, and sailors serving on the coasts of Mexico and California, during the war, double pay while in the Pacific. This act, with the act granting extra pay from Sept., 1850, to Feb., 1852, extends over a period of about six years—from May, 1846, to Feb., 1852. This is an important piece of information to those interested in the matter.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman wishes us to publish the following, for the relief of suffering humanity. He says he has known a number of cures by it, and all of them within a short time:—Half an ounce of alum, half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre, put in half a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected, when a sound cure will be speedily effected.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN.—We learn from the Kent County Atlas, that the proprietors of the manufacture of American porcelain have turned their attention to East Greenwich, with a view to examine the facilities which that town offers for the establishment of the business.

MORTALITY AMONG HOGS.—A disease which is fatal to hogs in some parts of Ohio and Kentucky is supposed to be cholera. Root & Snyder, distillers at Carrollton, Ky., lost six hundred in ten days.

MR. MASON offered a resolution calling for information respecting the same.—Adopted.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

STATISTICS OF PROVIDENCE.—The Providence Journal furnishes statistics of the foreign and domestic commerce of the port of Providence, for the years 1843 to 1852, inclusive, prepared by James Shaw, Deputy Collector. We give below those for the years 1843 and 1852. In 1843 the number of arrivals of vessels was, coastwise, 3941; foreign, 30. Merchandise imported from foreign countries, \$162,494—duties \$25,925.36; domestic produce exported to foreign countries, \$84,404; imported coastwise, 51,713 bales of cotton; 95,432 barrels flour; 679,417 bushels grain; hay no account; coal, 43,786 tons. In 1852, number of arrivals of vessels was, coastwise 4861; foreign, 63; merchandise imported from foreign countries, \$175,230; duties, \$38,489.45; domestic produce exported to foreign countries, \$41,576; imported coastwise 100,378 bales of cotton; 144,930 barrels of flour; 835,988 bushels of grain; 687 tons of hay; 154,191 tons of coal.

To the above should be added the coastwise business of Pawtucket, which passes through the harbor, and which amounted, in the year 1852, to 141 vessels arrived, with 12,798 tons of coal, lumber, &c. The principal articles of foreign merchandise now imported are, molasses, sugar, coal, salt, and iron, and occasionally a cargo from Africa, consisting of ivory, gum, tortoise shell, cloves, dates, &c.

The total amount of revenue collected at the Port, from the year 1790, to 1852, inclusive, is \$10,453,778.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER states that it learns from a reliable source that Madame Goldschmidt has signified her determination to pay another professional visit to this country. She will sing at various places in Germany during the present year, and the following season will appear in opera at London. Afterward, she will come to the United States, and give operas in all the principal cities, remaining here probably two or three years.

ACCIDENT TO THE PERRY.—The steamboat Perry, on her passage from Newport, yesterday, when near this city, broke her main shaft, in consequence of which, she will be obliged to discontinue her trips for several days. Another boat will take her place, if one can be procured.

LEMBING.—The *Frontier, Maine Journal* says the prospect now is, notwithstanding things looked gloomy the first part of the winter, that our lumbermen will do a good business. The recent fall of snow and cold “snap,” has cheered their hearts amazingly.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The capital stock of the Crystal Palace Association has been increased, by a new issue of shares, to \$3,000,000, the limit designated by the charter. It is said that the exhibition will be opened between the 1st and 10th of May.

THE WIDOW OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.—The venerable widow of Alexander Hamilton still resides at Washington, and though far advanced into the vale of years, retains her affability and cheerfulness, her memory and her interest in public affairs.

COAL IN ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Democrat states that the recent disclosures of the state survey make it certain that the coal fields of Illinois will be found equal to those of Pennsylvania, which are said to embrace an area of 60,000 square miles.

THE SMALL SILVER COIN.—The bill for the coinage of small silver coin, of a reduced rate, has been approved by the President. It goes into operation on the 1st of June next.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE voted down several propositions to build national vessels, with caloric engines on the plan of Capt. Ericsson; also a proposal to abolish the spirit rattle in the navy.

EACH insurance company in Mobile has agreed to donate \$300 annually to the Fire Department of that city.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.—SENATE.—At a quarter past 7 the first appropriation bill was signed. Other bills were signed in quick succession.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him of the readiness of Congress to adjourn, which soon returned and informed the Senate that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

Mr. Atchison then pronounced the Congress adjourned sine die, and vacated the Chair.

In a few minutes, the Secretary called the new Senate to order.

Prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Butler. Mr. Badger offered a resolution directing that the oath prescribed by the constitution be administered to the new Senators by Lewis Cass, the oldest member of the Senate. Adopted.

The new Senators were accordingly sworn.

Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, was appointed President pro tem, and made a brief speech on taking the chair.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1853.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF RHODE ISLAND.

No. 3. (Copyright Secured, according to Law.) WILLIAM VERNON.

At this time the British ships were cruising along the coast. They made Narragansett Bay a general rendezvous and looked more particularly to this section of the country for their supplies and fresh provisions. There were Tories enough on this Island, who sought every opportunity, privately, to aid the enemy. They succeeded in disguising their politics so successfully that the staunch Whigs could not always recognize them. This could not last long. Some were detected in the act of communicating with the ships in the harbor, others, for the disgrace of an exposure, boldly declared their allegiance to the Crown. The Sons of Liberty, to be sure of their men, caused every member, before he was enrolled, to take the following most solemn oath:—

“I, _____, in the presence of Almighty God, as I hope for ease, honor and comfort in this world, and happiness in the world to come, most earnestly, devoutly and religiously swear that I will not, directly or indirectly, assist the wicked instruments of ministerial Tyranny and Villany, commonly called the King's Troops and Navy, by furnishing them with provisions, or refreshments of any kind, unless authorized by the Continental Congress or the Legislature, as at present established of this Colony of Rhode Island. I do also swear by the same Tremendous and Almighty God, that I will neither directly or indirectly convey any intelligence nor give any advice to the aforesaid enemies as described, and that I pledge myself if I should by any accident get the knowledge of such treason to inform immediately the Committee of Safety, and as it is justly alleged that when the Rights and Liberties of a nation or community are invaded, neutrality is not less base and criminal than open and avowed hostility, as I hope for Eternal Salvation, I will, whenever called upon by the Continental Congress, or the Legislature of this Colony, and the following season will appear in opera at London. Afterward, she will come to the United States, and give operas in all the principal cities, remaining here probably two or three years.

The injury Newport sustained at the hands of the British, is already a matter of history. So early as 1713 Congress called upon the reports to make known the extent of their losses. In compliance with this request, Mr. Vernon, one of the Committee, wrote as follows: To Mr. Ellery, delegate from this State and one of the Committee to collect the amount of losses:—

Newport 12 Aug. 1776. “Sir, I enclosed you have an abstract of several papers, substantiated accounts, now in our possession, of those who have suffered in the County of Newport, by the ministerial ships of war, and their crews, amounting to \$12194.84. I enclose, that we were directed to transmit to you by the Genl. Assembly, in order to be laid before the Continental Congress. You must not be misled by the other persons who have been so far from neglected to bring in their sufferings, the often advertised in the Newport Mercury to do it. You will doubtless inform us what use is to be made of these acts, by the Honble. Board. Many of the poor people that have been burnt out and lost their property in great expectations of having some relief. We are persuaded you will put this matter in a proper channel, for the benefit of the unhappy and distressed. We are with the greatest esteem, &c.

To this letter Mr. Ellery did not reply until November. In his answer it will be seen that he again alludes to the Navy Board (of which he was a member) and calls upon Mr. Vernon for advice in respect to its management. It is greatly to be regretted that the letters of the latter are not to be found. Mr. Ellery writes as follows:—

Philadelphia, Nov. 7th, 1776. “Sir—I have laid the abstract of the act of losses, sustained by the inhabitants of our State by the ministerial ships of war, before the Committee appointed by Congress to collect such accounts. The sufferers have nothing to expect from this quarter, the design of the resolve of Congress having been answered another way.—The intention of Congress was, to collect such accounts, to show to the world the provocations and injuries they have sustained from Britain to vindicate their conduct; and if a reconciliation should take place, to endeavor at a compensation for such losses; but if there were any Prospects of this kind, it would be to the disadvantage of the sufferers, to show to the world the provocations and injuries they have sustained from Britain to vindicate their conduct; and if a reconciliation should take place, to endeavor at a compensation for such losses; but if there were any Prospects of this kind, it would be to the disadvantage of the sufferers, to show to the world the provocations and injuries they have sustained from Britain to vindicate their conduct; and if a reconciliation should take place, to endeavor at a compensation for such losses; but if there were any Prospects of this kind, it would be to the disadvantage of the sufferers, to show to the world the provocations and injuries they have sustained from Britain to vindicate their conduct; 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SAUCTION SALE

to be sold at Public Auction, at the WHEAT-
store, on WEDNESDAY, March 16th at 9
A. M. (if fair, if not, the next fair day.)
I HAVE LIKELY WORKING
1 seven year old Mare, 40 woe
1 yearling Calf, 2 Shotts; 1 breeding
with pigs, also farming utensils.
19 ABRAHAM BROWN.

AVAILABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

to be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY,
1st day of March, if not previously disposed of
at sale.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED dwelling
well known as the Love Estate, and situat-

...the right, title and interest which

FANNY HOLT.
Newport, dec'd, had in and to a certain land with the buildings thereon standing, located in Broad Street, and known as the Estate of the late Thomas Pitman, together with the right, title and interest, in and to said land, of Marry A. F. Sweet, a minor, under the will of said deceased, and sold by virtue of a decree of the Court of Probate of the town of Newport, and under the direction of said court. Also, immediately after, the Estate at the head of Broad Street, late the property of Fanny Holt, dec'd. Conditions at time and

of sale,
b. 25. SAM'L A. PARKER, *Agent*.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE FIRST SESSION of 1852-3 commenced on the first Monday of October. The Principals receive under their charge, a limited number of boys for instruction. The pupils board with their parents, and are under their entire supervision and control. The year consists of two Sessions of six weeks each.

RED REID, Jr., A. M. } *Principals.*
N. E. THURSTON, A. B. }

Gibbes, Esq.; A. Bigelow, Jr., Esq., Prof. O. Tabor, Rev. R. S. Dickinson, N. York City, R. S. Storrs, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. E. M. C. Hon D. Safford, Boston; G. T. Rice, Esq., Worcester, Mass.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

LAWTON & BROTHERS, Thence at, invite the attention of those furnishing house and their customers generally, to their large carefully selected stock of House Furnishing Goods, being confident that they can offer unusual inducements to purchasers. Their assortment includes a great variety of

- Cotton Sheetings from 4-4 to 11-4 wide,
- Linen do. 9-4, and 11-4 do.
- English and French Blankets,
- White Counterpanes all sizes,
- Comfortables,
- Huckaback Towelings,
- Scotch Diapers, Cloth,
- Linen Table Damasks,
- Damask Napkins,
- Pillow Case Linens,
- Wrought Curtain Muslins,
- Turkey Red Drapery
- English, and French Furniture Chints,
- Worsted Damasks,
- Soie de Lains,
- Woolen Table Covers,
- Oilon, Tapestry, Brussels, 3 Ply, Superfine


and all the newest goods in Woolens Carpets, — all our Cloths from 1 yd. to 6 yds wide, Union Matting, Rugs, door Mats, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. J 12.

For Sale or to Let.

THE WELL KNOWN BOARD
ING HOUSE, situated in Broad
Street, (near the State House)
known as the **BROAD STREET**
HOUSE, and formerly kept by Joseph Fish. The
house is very airy, has a large Cistern and
never falling well of water in the basement. Al-
though the premises is a large stable. Possession
given on the 10th of April. For particulars enquire
of the Proprietor, or of the undersigned.

2d mo. 19. JOSEPH FISH.

Furnished House to Let.

 THE SUBSCRIBER'S HOUSE
in Mill Street, next West of the
residence of Gov. Gibbs. The

house is beautifully situated for a summer residence and will be let for the summer months furnished, by applying to
CHARLES SHERMAN.

on the premises.
Newport, Feb. 12, 1853.—4*.

NEW STRAW BONNETS,
NOW OPENING AT
A. SHERMAN'S, 261 Thames Street.

COMPRISING a greater variety of Styles than
ever before offered, all of which will be sold
at the lowest prices. April 1.

R. P. BERRY,
DENTIST
—OFFICE—
CORNER OF THAMES AND MARY STREETS.
Newport, March 20, 1862.—1y

CLOAKINGS.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Cloaks
(Cashmere, Merino, and Rd Cloaks for Ladies)

Casimira's, Gossard and
Cloaks. Bik Bd Cloths a very full assortment and
a few pieces extra fine, at
LANGLEY & NORMAN'S,
Nov. 27. 106 Thames corner of Mary St.

CORN & WOOD.
2500 bushels white Corn,
40 Cords Southern Pine Wood
now landing from Schuyler President and for
sale by

Oct. 9. G. BOWEN & CO.
TO DRESS MAKERS.
PARIS Cloak Patterns, just received and for
 sale at **LANGLEY & NORMAN'S,**
 oct23 106 Thames street.

CLOAKINGS.
A FEW more new Cloakings and Trimmings
 just received by
 Dec. 11. **WM. C. COZZENS & CO.**

BLANKETS.—Full supply of All Wool and
Domest Blankets, received and for sale by
CHAS. W. TURNER,
Oct. 16. 81 & 83 Thames St.

Gents. Handkerchiefs.

PLAIN White Linen Cambric Hdks.
do do do do with col boards,
Silk Pocket Hdks, and Cravats for sale by
Jan. 1. CHAS. W. TURNER.

SHERRY WINE BITTERS.—This day received.
12 doz. pint, and 6 doz. 2 quart Bottles
of Clarke's Sherry Wine Bitters.
March 5. H. H. YOUNG.

Brown Bleached Cottons.

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, of all widths
for sale at C. W. TURNER'S,
Jan 1. 81 & 83 Thames St.

BLACK WALNUTS.—A fresh lot just received and for sale at
Feb. 26. 171 Thames St. CARR'S.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Twenty Boxes just received at
Feb. 26. 171 Thames St. CARR'S.

FORMODENTA.

A FRESH SUPPLY, just received at
March 5. J. H. HAMMETT'S.

NEW PATTERNS of Merrimack Prints, at
March 5. J. H. HAMMETT.

